John Mitchell of Pennsylvania, to be vice commercial agent at Havre, in France, vice the Sieur de la Motte, declined.

Henry Wilson of Maryland, to be commercial agent of the United States at Ostend, vacant.

John M. Forbes of New-York, now Consul at Hambourg, to be consul also for such parts of the circle of Lower Saxony as may be nearer to Hamburg than to the residence of any other consul of the United States.

William Clarke, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Embden, vacant.

John Leonard of New-Jersey, now vice Consul of the United at Barcelona, to be consul at the same place, vice William Willis, resigned.

John F. Brown of Massachusetts, to be consul at the Island of St. Thomas, vacant.

Isaac Prince of New-York, to be consul for the Island of St. Bartholomew, vacant.

John Childress jun. of West Tennessee to be marshal of West Tennessee, vice, Robert Hays, removed.

Thomas G. Thornton of Massachusetts, to be marshal of the District of Maine, vice, Isaac Parker, whose term has expired.

Dudley Broadstreet Hobert of Massachusetts, to be collector and Inspector of revenue of Bath in Massachusetts, vice, William Webb, resigned.

Samuel Derby of Massachusetts, to be Collector of York, in Massachusetts, and Inspector of revenue for the same, vice, Joseph Tucker, removed.

George Wolcott of Connecticut, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the revenue for Saybrook, in the district of Middletown in Connecticut, vice, Richard Dickenson.

Erastus Granger of New-York, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the revenue of the port of Buffalo creek, in the district of Niagara, vice Callender Irvin, who declined.

Aaron Bassert of New-Jersey, to be Surveyor and inspector of the revenue for New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey, vice, Andrew Lyle, resigned.

John Cutler of Maryland, to be Collector and Inspector of the revenue, for Snowhill, in Maryland, vice William Selby.

Martin Tapscott of Virginia, to be Collector and Inspector of the revenue Yeocomico river in Virginia, vice, A. Thompson, deceased.

Peterson Gurley of North Carolina, to be Surveyor and Inspector of revenue for Winton, in the district of Edenton in North Carolina, vice, Laurence Mooney, deceased.

Thomas F. Ferebee of North Carolina, to be Surveyor and Inspector of revenue for Indiantown, in the district of Camden, in North Carolina, vice, Thomas Williams, deceased.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of Vermont on the 26th ult. communicated to the House an answer of the President of the United States to the address of the General Assembly, at their last session, which was read in the words following, viz.

To the General Assembly of the State of Vermont.

I join you, fellow citizens, in grateful acknowledgments to the Ruler of the universe, for the prosperous situation of our common country, its rapid increase in wealth and population, and our secure and uninterrupted enjoyment of life, liberty and property. He conducted our fathers to this chosen land, he has maintained us in it, in prosperity and safety, and has opened the hearts of the nations, civilized and savage, to yield to us enlargement of territory, as we have increased in numbers, to fill it with the blessings of peace, freedom and self-government. It must be a great solace to every virtuous mind, that the countries lately acquired, are for equivalents honestly paid, and come to us unstained with blood.

Sensible as we are of the superior advantages of civil life, of the nourishment which industry provides for the body, and science for the mind and morals, it is our duty to associate our Indian neighbors in these blessings, and to teach them to become fit members of organized society.

The spirit which manifested itself on the suspension of our right of deposit at New-Orleans, the cool and collected firmness with which our citizens awaited the operations of our government for its peaceable restoration, their present approbation of a conduct strictly neutral and just, between the powers of Europe now in contention, evince dispositions which ought to secure their peace, to protect their industry from new burthens, their citizens from violence, and their commerce from spoliation.

The falsehoods and indecencies you allude to, in which certain presses indulge themselves habitually, defeat their own object before a just and enlightened public. This unenviable and only resource, be it our endeavor to leave them, by an honest and earnest pursuit of the public prosperity.

I thank you fellow citizens for the affectionate expressions of your concern for my happiness present and future: and I pray Heaven to have yourselves, as well as our common country in its holy keeping. TH: JEFFERSON.

Dec. 18th, 1803.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

The House agreed to the modification of the amendments to the bill for carrying into effect the laws of the United States in Louisiana, as agreed to by the Senate.

Previously to the vote of agreement Mr. Nicholson stated that by such agreement, *all provision for registering vessels*, whether owned by citizens of the United States or inhabitants of Louisiana, would be waved; and that that subject was before the Senate in another shape. The bill is consequently passed.

Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial signed by Thomas Tingey, Robert Brent, Thomas Herty, and Augustus B. Woodward, in behalf of themselves and others, subscribers and members of the association in the city of Washington, for the erection of a theatre, praying for an act of incorporation.

On the reference of this memorial the House divided—Ayes 44—Noes 31.

Mr. Nicholson made a report on the petition of Mathew Phelps, and others, styling themselves military adventurers, concluding with a resolution that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

Mr. Lyon opposed, and Mr. Nicholson supported the report, which was agreed to by the House.

The House referred the resolutions, relating to claims to lands ceded by Georgia to the United States agreed to on Friday to a select committee to bring in a bill.

A bill for the relief of certain military pensioners in the state of South Carolina was read in committee of the whole, and ordered by the House to a third reading to-morrow.

The House went into committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair—on the bill for the reduction of the marine corps.

The bill reduces the officers of the corps to 1 captain and 12 lieutenants, and empowers the President, at any future period, when in his opinion it may be necessary, to augment the number of officers so as not to exceed those at present authorised by law.

Mr. Eppes moved to strike out from the word next in the 3d line of the 1st section to the end of the section, and insert—"The whole of the officers of the marine corps except such as are at present in actual service in the Mediterranean, shall be, and the same are hereby discharged from the service of the United States.—Provided, however, that if the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to employ a greater naval force than is now in actual service, he shall be, and hereby is authorised to appoint such additional officers as may be necessary for the additional vessels called into service."

Mr. LEIB said it might be proper to state that the bill on the table was the same with that passed by the House the last session, and arrested by the Senate. It was then alleged to be improper to pass it as the state of the country as to its foreign relations, was such as might require the aid of the whole military force in existence. That reason had ceased, and the bill was consequently reported to the House. The committee, who reported it, were of opinion that it was not the intention of congress to reduce the corps entirely; they had supposed that the reduction contemplated by the bill might be made, & a sufficient number of marines still retained in service. They had considered a Lieut. Col. Commandant unnecessary; as it would be found, by consulting the report of the Secretary of the Navy, lately laid before the House, that not more than 112 marines were attached to this place—they had supposed a captain fully competent to this command, which embraced as large a number as was stationed in any other part of the United States. The bill contemplated the retaining one captain to be stationed here and twelve lieutenants, three of which were to be attached to the command of Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New-York. At Philadelphia there was at present one captain with the command of only fifteen marines. There were likewise several lieutenants and one captain in the Mediterranean. According to the contemplation of the bill, there would be one lieutenant at Philadelphia, another at Norfolk, and another at New York; & four for the service in the Mediterranean, leaving 5 at this place, which were considered as sufficient to relieve a returning squadron. It was, therefore, considered that twelve lieutenants would be amply sufficient, allowing the establishment of a marine corps to be necessary.

Since the bill had been reported, a statement of the expenses of the corps had been laid before the House by the Secretary of the Navy. On looking at that statement, he was inclined to the opinion of the gentleman from Virginia, that the whole establishment ought to be done away. It would appear from it, that it was the most expensive military establishment existing in any country. It was so far beyond the ordinary expenses of the military, that, in his opinion, the committee ought not to hesitate a moment about either reducing it, or incorporating it as part of the army. The lieutenant colonel commandant received more than 3,000 dollars a year. This extravagant sum paid for the support of this officer, was a sufficient reason of itself for reducing that office. It appeared that he charged the United States for pay and subsistance 1722 dollars; for house rent, under the denomination of quarters, 500 dollars; for fire-wood 200 dollars; for forage (the committee will recollect that he is a marine officer) 200 dollars. It also appeared that subaltern officers, charged exorbitant sums for fire-wood and forage; how forage could be used on board of ships he was yet to learn. It would further appear that the colonel commandant had passing through his hands the annual sum of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars; and that, in his accounts, there remained to be accounted for a sum of near 13,000 dollars; that for the present year, the unaccounted sums was 5,700 dollars, and for the preceding years 7,200 dollars; making in the aggregate 12,921 dollars.

Considering the expense of this corps extravagant, and that if it were necessary it might be placed on a different footing, and that the marines required might be drafted from the regular military establishment, Mr. Leib said, he should heartily give his assent to the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. EUSTIS enquired how, if the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia should be adopted, those officers at present in the Mediterranean, were to be relieved. It must be well known to the gentleman, that one squadron went out before the other returned. As to the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to take the requisite number of marines from the army, it was not practicable. The ordinary soldiers were not enlisted for this kind of service; they were not qualified to discharge it; there was another and a stronger objection;—there were not men in the army to be found, who could be spared. For these reasons, he was of opinion, that if the bill were to pass, it would be better to keep it in its original shape.

Mr. NICHOLSON said he was friendly to the bill for reducing the marine corps; but did not perceive the propriety of adopting the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Virginia. He considered some few marine officers, under the direction of the President, to be necessary. If all the officers should be disbanded, there would remain privates under the command of no officers, unless of the Secretary of the Navy. While we kept up our naval establishment in the Mediterranean, there appeared to him a necessity of having five or six officers in readiness to relieve those engaged in the service; for the present force must be relieved before it can return. For these reasons he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. LYON expressed similar sentiments.

Mr. EPPES rose to give the gentleman from Massachusetts (Dr. Eustis) the explanation he asked. If the gentleman were friendly to the principle of the amendment it would be easy to obviate the difficulty he had started. In making the amendment, Mr. Eppes said he had been guided by the conviction that the marine corps, whatever duty they might have performed, had not rendered services equivalent to the expences incurred in their establishment. The corps had been established in 1798, since which period they had cost the United States 353,573 dollars. There appeared to have been advanced in 1798, 7,200 dollars; in 1799, 37,000 dollars; in 1800, 84,000 dollars; in 1801, 25,000 dollars; and in 1802 to the 30th June 38,300 dollars, making in the aggregate 252,834 dollars. This sum appears to have been actually advanced to the Lieut. Col. Commandant, before he had filed a single account or voucher, and on his individual responsibility. Any one who will examine the accounts will perceive that throughout the whole list of expences a mode of adjustment is adopted which is calculated to prevent a fair examination of the accounts. It is impossible to ascertain what a particular officer has received and to what he is intitled. I have made a statement, said Mr. E. as far as I have been able, of the sums received by the commandant.

[Mr. Eppes here specified the several items of charge made by the commandant.]

From which it appeared, he said, that he had received 9,170 dollars. It also appeared that, during part of the period covered by these accounts, he had received 480 dollars for quarters. From this statement it followed that the commandant received within 400 dollars as much as brigadier general Wilkinson, whose salary was limited to 2,700 dollars, while G. L. Burrows received 2,398 dollars a year.

He observed that he had not had an opportunity of investigating the other accounts in the statement; but he had seen enough of them to convince him that the corps ought to be reduced. He asked whether it were the interest of the United States to support this establishment at an enormous expence when the adjustment of our differences in the Mediterranean had nearly rendered their services unnecessary in that sea. It was not, however, he said, his intention to dwell on the subject. He was fully convinced the corps might be dispensed with, without any injury to the United States. For this purpose a law had passed Congress two years ago, and it was well understood that the continuance of the officers in the service arose solely from a mistake in wording it.

Mr. Varnum said, if he understood the effect of the amendment, it went to reduce the officers and not the men; it would therefore leave the men without any person to command them. This, he apprehended, would produce a state of chaos.

The question was then put on Mr Eppes's amendment, which was negatived—Ayes 45—Noes 50.

On motion of Dr. Leib the period from which the reduction is to take place was fixed to be the 1st of March.

When the committee rose and reported the bill, which the House immediately took up, and ordered to a third reading to morrow—Ayes 68.

A bill for the relief of Samuel Corps, having passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to a third reading to morrow.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the charter of Alexandria.

An unsuccessful motion having been made to wave the ordinary reading of the bill, it was in part read, when Dr. Leib moved that the committee should rise, and ask leave to sit again.

He observed that as the bill had not been printed, it was difficult to understand it; from that part which he did understand, he was persuaded certain principles were sanctioned by it which it did not become Congress to countenance. Certain qualifications of electors as well as elected were required which were improper, [Mr. L. particularly alluded to the requisition of freehold estate.]

Mr. Eppes stated his understanding, from a respectable inhabitant of Alexandria, that the bill differed materially from the propositions agreed to by the citizens of that town.

After some remarks from Messrs. J. Lewis, Findley, Smilie and Southard, the rising of the committee was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the House took up the bill making provision for the application of the money heretofore appropriated to the laying out and making public roads leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio river.

Mr. J. Clay moved to postpone the bill to the 1st Monday of December.

Lost—Ayes 41—Noes 40.

Mr. R. Griswold moved so to amend the first section, as to vest the President with a general power to appoint three commissioners to designate a route, to be reported to Congress, for their ultimate decision, which motion, after a short conversation, was agreed to by a considerable majority.

Mr. Lyon offered a motion for empowering the President to designate the routes.

Lost—without a division.

The committee rose and reported the bill with several amendments, in which the House concurred and ordered the bill to a third reading on Wednesday.

TUESDAY, February 14.

Mr. Rodney observed that a subject had some time since been before congress, in which the commercial world was considerably interested; he alluded to the fixing a standard of weights and measures. Under an impression that this was a fit time to resume its consideration, he moved a resolution to instruct the committe of Commerce and Manufactures, to enquire into the expediency of fixing a standard of weights and measures.

Mr. Leib suggested the propriety of referring the subject to a select committee, in which idea Mr. Rodney acquiesced. When Dr. Mitchell after assigning a number of reasons which led him to be of opinion, that congress would not, during the present session, be enabled to arrive at any conclusive measures on the subject—moved to postpone the resolution until to-morrow.

In which Mr. Rodney acquiescing, the motion was ordered to lie until to-morrow.

An engrossed bill for the relief of certain military pensioners in South Carolina was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill for the reduction of the marine corps was read the third time, and passed—Yeas 73—Nays 40.

An engrossed bill for the relief of Samuel Corps was read the third time.

Messrs. J. Clay, S. L. Mitchell and Dana supported, and Messrs. Gregg and Smilie opposed its passage; when the question was put, and the bill passed—Ayes 63—Noes 44.

Mr. Thomas's motion for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to report when it will be expedient to adjourn, and what business it will be proper previously to attend to was agreed to.

Mr Bard's motion for the *imposition of a tax of ten dollars upon every negro imported into the United States* was taken up.

A debate arose which continued till 4 o'clock, when an adjournment took place without any decision.

Messrs. Bard, Findley, S. L. Mitchill, and Sloan, supported; and Messrs. Lowndes, Bedinger, Macon, Moore, & Huger, opposed the resolution.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Marine Barracks, the following Marines—MOSES STICKNEY, born in Massachusetts, 21 years old, 5 feet 10 1-2 inches high, grey eyes, brown hair and light complexion—GEORGE SIMMONS, from Virginia, 25 years old, 6 feet 1 1-2 inches high, hazle eyes, sandy hair, and light complexion—GEORGE EDDY, born in New-York (state) 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, and fair complexion. Ten Dollars will be paid for each of the said deserters if lodged in any jail, or delivered at any military post in the United States, and information given to the Commanding Officer at Washington, and all reasonable expences paid if brought to the Barracks in the city of Washington.

By order of Col. Burrows,

J. R. FENWICK, Adjt. M. Corps

Feb. 15—3twif

MILLINERY GOODS.

Marie Ann Pic,

Has the honor to inform her customers that she has just received from her correspondents in Philadelphia, a new assortment of MILLENERY GOODS of the latest importation—consisting of

PLUSH HATS ornamented in the newest fashion, feathers, wigs of the newest fashion, frizettes do. double sarsenet of all colors suitable for dresses, white, black and colored lutestrings, white satin, white and colored pealings, crapes of all colors, plush sleeves and tippets, gipsey cloakes, handkerchiefs do. damask shawls two yards square, new fashioned fringe head handkerchiefs, silver and gold half wreaths, sprigs do.—silver and gold cord and tassels, do. shoe bows, comfort cravats, split straw bonnets and hats ornamented with new roses and feathers, picknets gloves and mitts, silk gloves and stockings for ladies and gentlemen, fur and buck skin gloves for gentlemen, wreaths of flowers and nose gays, gold and silver embroidered ribbands, gold and silver embroidered head handkerchiefs, Leghorn and straw bonnets, new fashioned purses, gentlemen's slippers and dancing pumps, ladies shoes and half boots, all sorts of perfumeries, elegant dolls full dressed, toys of all kinds, wadding, muffs and tippets, &c.

Geo. Town, Feb. 15—3t

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the remaining shares in the Washington Association and United States Insurance Company, will be received at the company's office till the 18th instant, unless sooner subscribed. By order of the committee.

T. HERTY,
Secretary of the Association.

February 15—3t

New Political Pamphlet.

Just received at Duane's book-store,

A REPLY
TO THE BURR PAMPHLET OF ARISTIDES.

By James Cheetham of New-York.

Though it might be supposed from all that has been heretofore published on the intrigues of 1800, that the subject has been exhausted, the reader will find that this pamphlet of 134 pages, contains a body of NEW FACTS equal in their extraordinary character to any that have heretofore appeared—the pamphlet is written with temper, perspicuity and vigor.

At the above store, the best collection of Books in America for the number, are exposed for sale,

Book binding executed equal to any English workmanship—Printing and Stationary, at Philadelphia prices.

February 15. 3t

In Chancery, Feb. 1, 1804.

ORDERED that the sale made by John Hewitt trustee for the sale of the real estate of Gerrard T. Conner, shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the third day of April next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the National Intelligencer before the first day of March next.

The report states that a tract of land in Montgomery county called Elizabeth, containing 178 acres was sold for 801 dollars.

Test SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 8—w3t

IN CHANCERY, JANUARY 13, 1804.

Abraham Faw, versus Abel Sargent.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of three Lots or parcels of ground with the improvements, situate in the town of Western Port in Allegany county or so much thereof as shall be necessary to discharge the debt due from the defendant to the complainant.

The bill states that the defendant on the 7th day of October 1792 to secure the sum of five hundred pounds current money due from him to the complainant, on that day executed a deed of mortgage for the said property, that no part of the money has been paid, and that the defendant has removed from the state, and without the process of this court. It is thereupon on the motion of the complainant ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer or the Baltimore Telegraphe, before the 21st day of February next, to the end that the said Abel Sargent may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear in the court in person or by a solicitor on or before the 21st day of June next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 13—w3t